

FORM PTO-1390
(REV 10-94)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

000026.00028

U.S. APPLICATION NO.

05/807726

UNKNOWN

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/GB99/03453INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
19 October 1999PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
19 October 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION LAVATORY CLEANSING BLOCK

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Ian Sidgwick, Steve Balls, Russell Norman, Brian D. Wilson

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application is filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
- ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:
 - Form PCT/ISA/210 - PCT International Search Report
 - Form PCT/IPEA/416 - PCT Notification of Transmittal of the International Preliminary Examination Report
 - Form PCT/IPEA/409 - PCT International Preliminary Examination Report
 - Form PCT/RO/101 - PCT Request
 - Form PCT/IPEA/402 - PCT Notification of Receipt of Demand by Competent International Preliminary ...
 - Form PCT/IPEA/401 - PCT Demand

U.S. APPLICATION NO. Unknown 097/807726		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/GB99/03453		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. 000026.00028	
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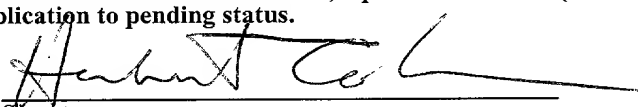
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) \$690.00 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) \$1000.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4) \$100.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
				\$860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$130.00.	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total Claims	17 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00	\$0	
Independent Claims	2 - 3 =	0	X \$80.00	\$0	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$260.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$990.00	
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$.	
SUBTOTAL =				\$990.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$.	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$990.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28,3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$990.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$

a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$990.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
 overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-2185. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.


 Signature: _____
 Herbert Cohen
 NAME
 25,109
 Registration No.

4/18/01
 Date

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
 CUSTOMER NO.: 002779
 BLANK ROME COMISKY & MCCAULEY LLP
 WIGMAN, COHEN, LEITNER & MYERS IP GROUP
 900 - 17th Street, N.W., SUITE 1000
 Washington, D.C. 20006

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent application of)
)
 Ian SIDGWICK et al.)
)
 Serial No. Unknown)
 (Based on PCT/GB99/03453))
) Atty. Dkt. No.: 000026.000028
 Filed: April 18, 2001)
)
 For: LAVATORY CLEANSING BLOCK)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to examination, kindly amend the application as follows:

IN THE ABSTRACT:

Please add the attached ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-17.

Please add the following new claims:

--18. (New) A lavatory cleansing block comprising a first extruded region which includes a bleach-containing composition and a second, adjacent region which includes a composition comprising a hydrophobe component which is not compatible with the bleach, wherein the same hydrophobe component is not used in both compositions.

19. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein one of the compositions comprises a colorant.

20. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein only one of the compositions comprises a perfume.

21. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 20, wherein the perfume is a hydrophobe.

22. (New) A lavatory cleansing block comprising bleach and perfume, said block being extruded from a first composition comprising said bleach and a second composition comprising said perfume.

23. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 22, wherein said perfume does not have long term stability in the presence of said bleach.

24. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 23, wherein a bleach-stable perfume is incorporated in the first composition.

25. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein said block is a rim block.

26. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein said block is a cistern block.

27. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein the composition of the second region includes a bleach activator.

28. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 27, wherein said bleach activator is sodium bromide.

29. (New) A lavatory cleansing block comprising a first block portion formed of a composition including a bleach, and a second portion including a bleach activator.

30. (New) A lavatory cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein both compositions include a surfactant.

31. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein said bleach is a halogen release agent.

32. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 31, wherein said bleach is a chlorine release agent.

33. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 32, wherein said bleach is an N-chlorinated cyanuric acid derivative.

34. (New) A cleansing block as recited in claim 18, wherein the compositions are co-extruded.--

REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is submitted to make clarifying revisions to the claims in accordance with U.S. practice. No narrowing of the claims scope is intended.

In the event there are any questions relating to this Amendment or to the application in general, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would telephone the undersigned attorney.

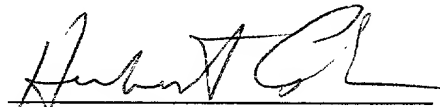
Please charge any shortage or credit any overpayment of fees to BLANK ROME COMISKY & MCCAULEY LLP, Deposit Account No. 23-2185 (000026.00028). In the event that a petition for an extension of time is required to be submitted herewith and in

the event that a separate petition does not accompany this report, Applicants hereby petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for an extension of time for as many months as are required to render this submission timely. Any fee due is authorized above.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: April 18, 2001

BY:



Herbert Cohen

Registration No. 25,109

BLANK ROME COMISKY & MCCAULEY LLP
900 - 17th Street, N.W., Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 530-7400 (phone)
(202) 463-6915 (facsimile)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A lavatory cleansing block has two parts co-extruded together, the first part containing a chlorine releasing bleach and the second part containing component such as a perfume or colorant which need not be bleach resistant. Migration of components is avoided if there is no common hydrophobe in the two parts. The perceived performance of the perfume is enhanced by its juxtaposition with the bleach.

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JC03 Rec'd PCT/PTO 18 APR 2001
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LAVATORY CLEANSING BLOCK

The present invention relates to a lavatory cleansing block, and in particular to a bleach containing block.

Typically, lavatory cleansing blocks are immersed in the water cistern of a lavatory (a cistern block), or held in a cage under the rim of the lavatory bowl (a rim block), or on the top of the cistern, as in Japan for example (an on-tank block). The block dissolves slowly, releasing cleansing ingredients into the lavatory bowl.

Generally such blocks may contain, as major ingredients:

- (i) a solubility retardant or control agent to control the rate of dissolution of the ingredients
- (ii) a surface active component to provide a cleaning effect, and also to provide a foam as an indicator to the user
- (iii) a bleach component
- (iv) a colouring agent
- (v) a perfume
- (vi) a germicide
- (vii) fillers and processing aids.

In formulating a working block it is necessary to take into account difficulties of block manufacture, stability of the block on storage, the performance of the block in use, and the cost of the block.

Blocks are commonly made by extrusion. This subjects the ingredients to elevated temperatures and pressures and the selection of ingredients, particularly when using a bleach component, is important to avoid hazards during the extrusion process, and to produce an extrusion with sufficient integrity for subsequent cutting of the extruded rod (to form a block) and wrapping etc.

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On storage, which may be in relatively hot and humid conditions in some climates, it is necessary to account for the stability of the block. Again, bleach containing blocks may lose their effectiveness (e.g. components decompose, the bleach attacks the perfume, available chlorine in chlorine based bleaching agents is lost), and also they may discolour. Whilst this is particularly a problem for blocks containing both a colourant and a bleach, even white blocks may discolour over time.

The performance of the block is governed both by the actual, scientifically measurable performance, and also by the perceived performance of the user. Thus, with surface active agent containing blocks (foaming blocks) it is desirable to ensure that a reasonable amount of stable foam (ideally lasting a minute or more) is produced in the flush water late in the block life. A block containing a colourant or a perfume should continue to produce a reasonable depth of colour, and an attractive colour and/or smell late into the block life. The preferred life for a block is 28 days for normal domestic use in hard or soft water, but a block life up to five months is desired for some applications.

There has been extensive work on the development of toilet blocks to provide blocks meeting the various requirements set out above.

There are particular difficulties when formulating bleach containing blocks because of the instability of bleaches during manufacture of the block and also on storage, and because the bleach will degrade other components, particularly colorants and perfumes.

One early approach to the manufacture of rim blocks was to have a rim cage which has two chambers for containing incompatible components in the different chambers.

There have been proposals to manufacture a two-part block. EP-A-55100 discloses a cistern block having a surface active component in the main body of the block, and a tablet containing a bleaching agent is embedded in one wall of the block body. EP-A-55100 proposes that the bleaching agent tablet should be coated to isolate it from the surface active

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component in order to prevent discolouration and other effects on the block performance.

EP-A-101402 also suggests a two part cistern block to separate incompatible substances. However there have been reports that it is difficult to manufacture the blocks exemplified in EP-A-101402.

With a cistern block, the components of the block pass into solution in the cistern between flushes, and so there is mixing of the "incompatible components" for a period of time before the cistern is flushed. This can affect the performance of the ingredients, particularly colourant when used in combination with a bleach, and so it is still necessary to account for the interaction of the ingredients over a period of time.

Thus, it has generally been preferred to manufacture a single, integrally formed block and it has been accepted that this places constraints on the choice of block constituents, in particular they must be resistant to the bleach.

We have now found that it is possible to provide a viable two part lavatory cleansing block and that proper choice of constituents can lead to improvements in performance.

One problem with two-part or co-extruded blocks is the migration of the bleach incompatible substances into the bleach containing part. EP A-55100 solved this problem by placing a barrier between the parts.

A first aspect of the invention provides a lavatory cleansing block which has been formed by extruding two compositions, only one of the compositions containing a bleach, and the other composition containing a component which is incompatible with the bleach, characterised in that the compositions do not have a common hydrophobe component.

EP-A-101402 uses pine oil, a hydrophobic perfume, in both parts of the block. We have found that by ensuring that there is not a common hydrophobe in the block parts, the migration of the bleach sensitive component can be substantially avoided.

Another aspect of the invention provides a lavatory cleansing block having a first part which contains a bleach agent and a second part which

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contains a perfume, for the purpose of enhancing the performance of the perfume in the second part.

We have found that by separating the bleaching agent and the perfume in a rim block we obtain enhanced performance of the perfume component, over and above any improved performance which might be expected from separating the components. The perfume in the second part of the block need not be stable to the bleach. A bleach stable perfume may still be incorporated in the first part, with the bleach, but would be different to the perfume in the second part to avoid the use of a common hydrophobe.

Yet another aspect of the invention provides a lavatory cleansing block comprising a first block portion formed of a composition including a bleach, and a second portion including a bleach activator.

A bleach activator has long been a desirable component for a lavatory cleansing block composition, but it has not hitherto been possible to incorporate one in a toilet block.

Preferably the bleach is a halogen release agent. Preferably the halogen release agent is a chlorine release agent, more preferably a chlorinated cyanuric acid derivative such as sodium dichloroisocyanurate. Preferably the bleaching agent is present in an amount of from 2 to 75% by weight of the complete block, preferably 5 to 60% and more preferably 10 to 40% by weight. The bleaching agent is contained in one part of the block. It is desirable to have block parts of about equal size and hence about equal weight. An amount of about 10 to 25% and preferably about 15% of the total block weight is particularly preferred.

The surface active agent may be distributed between the two block parts. The same surface active agent may be used in each part, or different agents may be used. Typical surface active agents include anionics such as alkali metal paraffin sulphonates, alkali metal alkyl sulphates and alkyl aryl sulphonates, particularly alkyl benzene sulphonates. Preferably the surface active agent is present in an amount of from about 5 to about 75% by weight of the finished block, preferably about 20 to about 60%, and more preferably about 40 to about 50%.

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The perfume is preferably present in an amount of from about 0.5 to about 15% by weight of the final block, preferably about from 2 to about 10%, and more preferably from about 3 to about 7% by weight. As noted above, a perfume is preferably incorporated in a different part of the block to the bleaching agent to enhance the perfume performance.

Preferably the block parts are extruded, and more preferably are co-extruded side-by-side.

Very preferably a colourant is provided in at least one of the block parts. Preferably the colourant will be provided in the block part containing the perfume, since many colourants are affected, in time, by bleaching agents. The colourant may provide a colour to the flush water if a sufficient amount is dispersed during a flushing operation, but also the colourant provides an attractive appearance to the finished block.

When present, the bleach activator is preferably in an amount of from 0.05 to 5 % by weight, preferably 0.25 to 3 % by weight of the complete block, more preferably 0.3 to about 2 % and preferably about 0.5% by weight. In the alternative it may be present in an amount about equal to the molar equivalent of the bleach. The preferred bleach activator is sodium bromide. Other suitable bleach activators are mentioned in GB 1 345 119 for example.

Other components of the block may include processing aids, fillers, water softening agents, and solubility control agents as known in the art. It will be appreciated that each part of the block will, because of the different basic components, impose different constraints on the required processing aids etc.

The invention will be further described by way of example. The following compositions are prepared and pairs of the compositions are extruded to test the performance of the formed block. The compositions are co-extruded, or extruded as complementary shapes which are brought together. The amounts of each component are the weight per cent in the composition, not the finished block.

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1. COLOUR COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium alkylarylsulphonate 80%	48.0
MgSO ₄ . 7 H ₂ O	n/a	10.0
Sodium Sulphate	n/a	25.0
Sodium Stearate	n/a	1.0
Pine Oil	n/a	8.0
Acid Blue 9	CI Acid Blue 9 Trimethane Dye	8.0

2. PERFUME COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium Alkylarylsulphonate 80%	40.0
MgSO ₄ .3H ₂ O	n/a	5.0
Sodium Sulphate	n/a	47.34
PEG 6000 distearate	n/a	0.3
Perfume LQ52707	n/a	7.30
Paliogen Yellow L1560	Anthrapyrimidine pigment	0.06

3. BLEACH COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium alkylarysulphonate (90%)	43.7
	Sodium alkylarysulphonate (80%)+MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	18.0
SDIC	Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate	30.0
	Triethylene glycol caprate caprylate	6.0
Mineral Oil	n/a	2.0
Titanium dioxide	n/a	0.3

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4. PERFUME COMPOSITIONS

Trade Name	Chemical Name	A	B	C
		%w/w		
	Sodium alkylarylsulphonate 80%	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Sodium alkane sulphonate	9.80	9.80	9.80
MgSO ₄ .3H ₂ O	n/a	5.0	5.0	5.0
Sodium sulphate	n/a	28.115	28.14	28.18
Perfume F544.744	n/a	7.0	0	0
Perfume LU63651	n/a	0	7.0	0
Perfume LQ52707	n/a	0	0	7.0
Sicopal Green K9710	Pigment Green 50	0.03	0	0
Paliogen Yellow L1560	Anthrapyrimidine pigment	0.005	0.02	0.02
Titanium Dioxide	n/a	0.01	0	0
Bitrex (25%w/v)	n/a	0.04	0.04	0

5. COLOUR COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium Alkylarylsulphonate 80%	45.0
MgSO ₄ .3H ₂ O	n/a	5.0
Sodium Sulphate	n/a	37.90
Pine Oil	n/a	7.0
Acid Blue	CI Acid Blue 9 Trimethane Dye	5.1

6. BLEACH COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium alkylarylsulphonate (90%)	40.3
	Sodium alkylarylsulphonate (80%)	19.50
SDIC	Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate	30.0
	Triethylene glycol caprate caprylate	7.0
Mineral Oil	n/a	3.0
Titanium dioxide	n/a	0.20

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7. COLOUR COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium alkylarysulphonate 90%	40.0
	Sodium alkylarysulphonate 80%+MgSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	19.5
Sodium Sulphate	n/a	24.5
Mineral Oil	n/a	1.0
Acid Blue	CI Acid Blue 9 Trimethane Dye	6.0
	Triethylene glycol caprate caprylate	9.0

8. PERFUME AND COLOUR COMPOSITION

Trade Name	Chemical Name	% w/w
	Sodium alkylarysulphonate 80%	40.0
MgSO ₄ ·3H ₂ O	n/a	5.0
Sodium Sulphate	n/a	46.34
Sodium Bromide	n/a	1.0
PEG 6000 distearate	n/a	0.3
Perfume LQ52707	n/a	7.30
Paliogen Yellow L1560	Anthrapyrimidine pigment	0.06

Cistern Block Formulations

Pairs of the above compositions were co-extruded to form a circular block of diameter about 45 to 50 mm and depth about 21 to 23 mm, each composition being extruded in a D shape to form about half the finished block weight of about 50 to 53 gm.

The combinations 1 with 3 and 2 with 3 both provided stable block formulations having good performance.

The combination 6 with 7 had poor performance on storage due to the use of a common hydrophobe, the caprylate, in the two block halves leading to migration of the colourant Acid blue 9, and hence discolouration.

The combination 3 with 8 which uses a bleach activator as well as perfume and colourant in component 8, gave good performance. The bleach activator

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The combination 3 with 8 which uses a bleach activator as well as perfume and colourant in component 8, gave good performance. The bleach activator could not be used within the block composition 3 which incorporates a bleach, SDIC.

Rim Blocks

Finished blocks of dimension about 26 mm x 27 mm x 57 mm are formed by co-extruding pairs of compositions to give a finished block weight of about 40 gm (20 gm of each composition). The blocks are held in a rim cage with the two block portions side by side so that they are both exposed to substantially the same water flow.

The combinations 4A, 4B or 4C with 6, and 5 with 6 gave good performance.

The combination 6 with 8, incorporating the bleach activator, gave good performance.

The combination 6 with 7 gave poor performance because of the presence of the common hydrophobes, the caprylate and mineral oil.

Perfume Performance

Four blocks were formulated in accordance with the following table. Blocks A and B are standard prior art formulations incorporating a chlorine source bleaching agent (sodium dichloroisocyanurate) and a perfume (Yellow Zest and Lemonzone). Block C is a two part block in accordance with the invention having bleach containing and perfume containing parts of equal weight. Block D is a perfume (Limonia) non-bleach containing block.

The blocks were tested in a rim cage in a standard UK91 wash down toilet, operated at 17 flushes per day, with hard water (250 to 300 ppm measured as calcium carbonate).

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10.

The performance of the block was tested by a panel of users by engaging the users impression on the 3rd day, after the 4th flush, and the results are presented in Figures 1 and 2.

Block A contains a perfume, Yellow Zest, which does not have good stability and this is out performed by block B, which has a bleach stable perfume Lemonzone. As might be expected from the discussion of the prior art cistern blocks, the two-part block, block C, out performs both blocks A and B. Note, however, that block C has the non-bleach stable perfume Yellow Zest of block A, and also has a lower amount (3.5% by weight compared to 4.5%) of perfume which is delivered over a much longer lifetime (28 days compared to 15 days). Thus the degree of improvement is remarkable.

Even more remarkable is that block C, the two part block, one hour after the flush out performs the standard perfume containing non-bleach product, block D, which again has a much higher perfume content of 3.75 gm (7.5% of 50 gm) compared to 1.4 gm (3.5% of 40 gm) in block C.

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11.

Raw Material/Block	A	B	C		D
			% w/w		
1	25	25	0	40.3	0
2	0	0	50	0	0
3	0	0	0	19.5	0
4	15	15	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	76.0
SDIC	25	25	0	30.0	0
Calcium Sulphate	30.285	30.285	0	0	0
Sodium Sulphate	0	0	37.92	0	12.285
MgSO ₄ .3H ₂ O	0	0	5.0	0	0
Titanium dioxide	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2
6	0	0	0	7.0	0
Mineral Oil	0	0	0	3.0	0
Yellow Zest VI	4.5	0	7.0	0	0
Lemonzone LS58473	0	4.5	0	0	0
Paliogen Yellow L1560	0.015	0.015	0.08	0	0
Bitrex	0	0	0	0	0.01
Fettgelb 3G	0	0	0	0	0.005
Limonia K0/239397	0	0	0	0	7.5
7	0	0	0	0	4.0
Total Weight/G	40	40	20	20	50
Life of Block/Days	15	28	28		28

Key

1	Alkylarylsulphonate 90% additive sodium sulphate
2	Alkylarylsulphonate 80% additive sodium citrate
3	Alkylarylsulphonate 80% additive MgSO ₄ .3H ₂ O
4	Secondary alkane sulphonate (sodium salt)
5	Alkylarylsulphonate 80% additive Toluene sulphate
SDIC	Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate
6	Triethylene glycol caprylate caprate
Paliogen Yellow L1560	Pigment
Fettgelb 3G	Pigment
7	Cocomonoethanolamide

ART 34 AMDT

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CLAIMS:

1. A lavatory cleansing block having a first extruded region whose composition contains a bleach, and a second, adjacent region whose composition contains a component which is not compatible with the bleach, characterised in that the same hydrophobe component is not used in both compositions.
2. A block as claimed in claim 1, wherein one of the compositions comprises a colourant.
3. A block as claimed in claim 1, or 2, wherein only one of the compositions comprises a perfume.
4. A block as claimed in claim 3, wherein the perfume is a hydrophobe.
5. A lavatory cleansing block having a bleach and a perfume, characterised in that the block is extruded from a first composition containing the bleach and a second composition containing the perfume.
6. A block as claimed in claim 5, wherein the perfume does not have long term stability in the presence of the bleach.
7. A block as claimed in claim 5 or 6, wherein a bleach stable perfume is incorporated in the first composition.
8. A block as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the block is a rim block.
9. A block as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the block is a cistern block.

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10. A block as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the non-bleach containing composition includes a bleach activator.

11. A block as claimed in claim 10, wherein the bleach activator is sodium bromide.

12. A lavatory cleansing block comprising a first block portion formed of a composition including a bleach, and a second portion including a bleach activator.

13. A lavatory cleansing block as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein both compositions include a surfactant.

14. A block as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the bleach is a halogen release agent.

15. A block as claimed in claim 14, wherein the bleach is a chlorine release agent.

16. A block as claimed in claim 15, wherein the bleach is an N-chlorinated cyanuric acid derivative.

17. A block as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the compositions are co-extruded.

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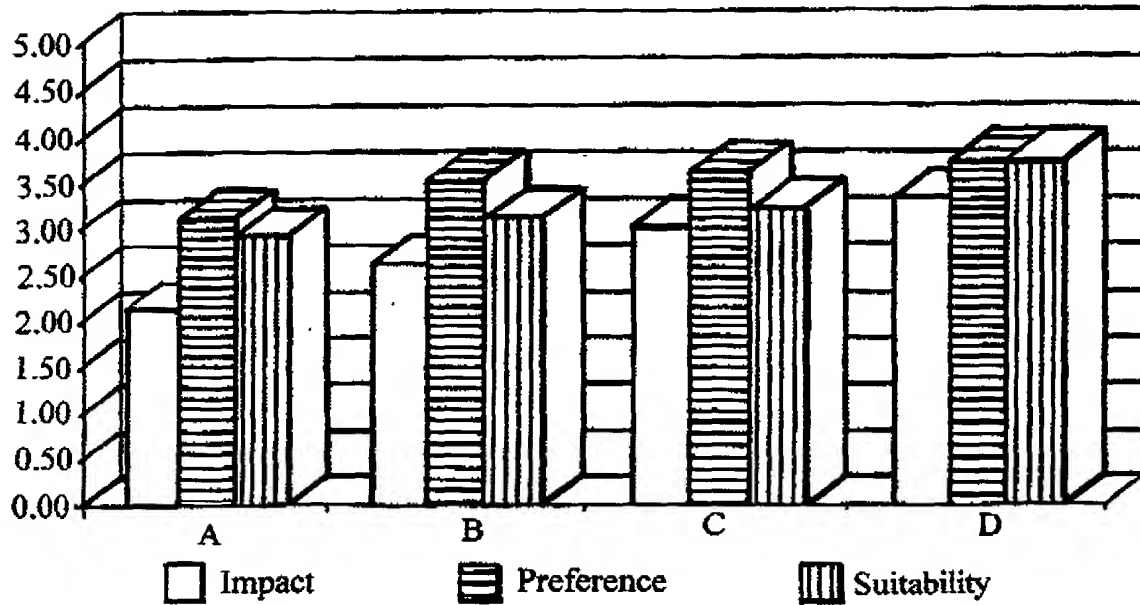
IMMEDIATELY AFTER FLUSH

Fig. 1

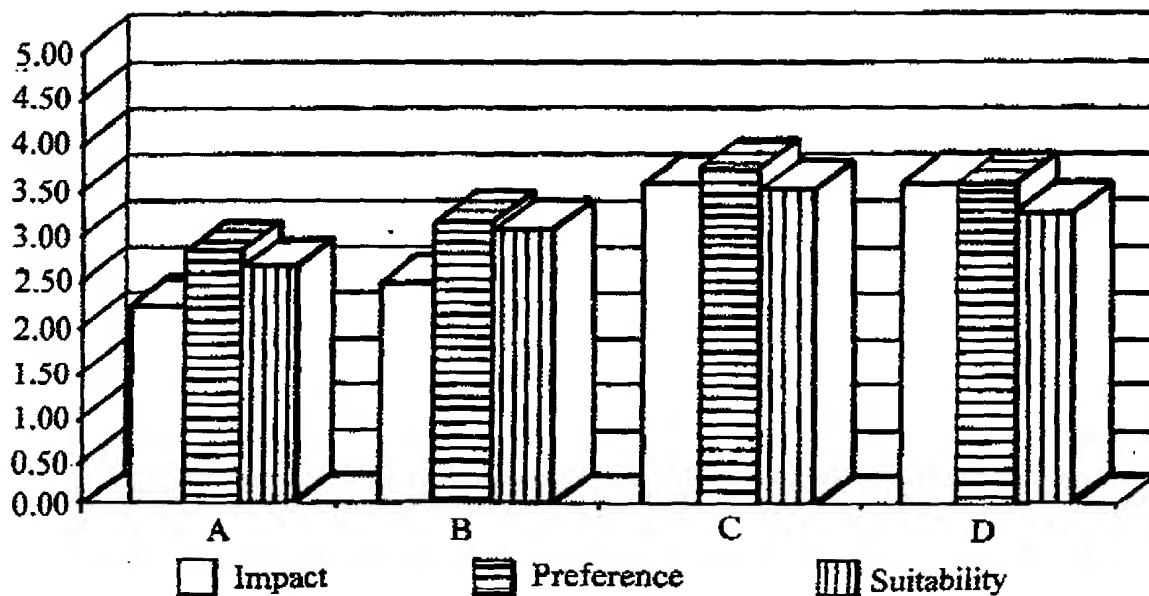
ONE HOUR AFTER FLUSH

Fig. 2

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, mailing address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Lavatory Cleansing Block

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto

☒ was filed on 19 October 1999 as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number PCT/GB99/03453 and (if applicable) was amended on _____

I hereby authorize our attorneys to insert the serial number assigned to this application.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 USC §119			
APPLICATION NO.	COUNTRY	DAY/MONTH/YEAR FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED
9822818.2	Great Britain	19 October 1998	X

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S) UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119(e)	
APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States application, or §365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

PRIOR U.S./PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION(S) DESIGNATED FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. §120		
APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	STATUS — PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith: Herbert Cohen, Reg. No. 25,109; Victor M. Wigman, Reg. No. 25,201; George C. Myers, Jr., Reg. No. 27,040; Donald R. Greene, Reg. No. 22,470; Michael C. Greenbaum, Reg. No. 28,419; Charles R. Wolfe, Jr., Reg. No. 28,680; Michael D. White, Reg. No. 32,795; Brian C. Jones, Reg. No. 37,857; David J. Edmondson, Reg. No. 35,126; Denise C. Lane, Reg. No. 42,780; Peter Weissman, Reg. No. 40,220; Nicholas Bromer, Reg. No. 33,478 and Rafael Perez, Reg. No. 46,041.

Correspondence Address:

BLANK ROME COMISKY & MCCAULEY, LLP
The Farragut Building
 Suite 1000
 900 17th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20006
 TEL (202) 530-7400
 FAX (202) 463-6915

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of sole or first inventor (given name, family name)	
IAN SIDGWICK	
Signature <i>Ian Sidgwick</i>	Date 27 April 2001
Residence 148 Ketts Hill, Norwich, Norfolk NR1 4NY, Great Britain	Citizenship Great Britain GB3
Mailing Address Same as Residence Address	
Full Name of additional joint inventor (given name, family name)	
STEVE BALLS	
Signature <i>SBalls</i>	Date 27 th APRIL 2001
Residence 42 Thistle Close, Thetford, Norfolk IP24 2YB, Gr. Britain	Citizenship Great Britain GB3
Mailing Address Same as Residence Address	
Full Name of additional joint inventor (given name, family name)	
RUSSELL NORMAN	
Signature <i>R Norman</i>	Date 27 th APRIL 2001
Residence 9 Walsingham Mews, Rickingham, Diss, Norfolk IP22 1ET, Great Britain	Citizenship Great Britain GB3
Mailing Address Same as Residence Address	
Full Name of additional joint inventor (given name, family name)	
BRIAN D. WILSON	
Signature <i>B Wilson</i>	Date 27 th APRIL 2001
Residence Torrison, 52 Common Road, Bressingham, Diss, Norfolk, IP22 2BB, Great Britain	Citizenship Great Britain GB3
Mailing Address	
Full Name of additional joint inventor (given name, family name)	
Signature	
Date	
Residence	
Citizenship	
Mailing Address	

☐ Additional joint inventors are named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.